

doi: 10.11835/j.issn.1000-582X.2023.07.012

基于信号线圈的多无人机身份识别方法研究

龚文兰, 陈绍南, 肖 静, 吴晓锐, 吴 宁
(广西电网有限责任公司电力科学研究院, 南宁 530023)

摘要:无线电能传输技术摆脱了物理介质的束缚,具有灵活、可靠、安全等优点,在无人机领域应用越来越广泛。无人机无线充电系统中常采用的 Zigbee、蓝牙、WiFi 等广域通信方式接入时间较长,存在非“点对点”传输情况,不具备身份识别功能,无法应对多无人机及多机舱环境。提出了一种基于信号线圈的多无人机身份识别方法,仿真研究 2 套耦合机构之间交叉耦合影响,设计了一套应用于多无人机及机舱环境下能量信号同步传输的无线电能传输系统。最后搭建了无人机无线电能传输系统进行实验验证,实验结果表明基于信号线圈可以快速有效进行无人机及机舱的身份识别,可识别无人机身份的点对点近场通信方式以应对多无人机无线充电场景,能量信号同步传输的分离通道传输模式具有两通道物理结构独立,避免传统通信方式干扰,保障充电的安全性与可靠性。

关键词:无线电能传输系统;能量信号同步传输;身份识别;交叉耦合;无人机

中图分类号:TM732

文献标志码:A

文章编号:1000-582X(2023)07-113-08

Multi-UAV identity recognition method based on signal coil

GONG Wenlan, CHEN Shaonan, XIAO Jing, WU Xiaorui, WU Ning

(Electric Power Research Institute of Guangxi Power Grid Co., Ltd., Nanning 530023, P. R. China)

Abstract: Wireless power transfer technology has freed itself from the constraints of physical media and has advantages such as flexibility, reliability and security, making it increasingly widely used in the field of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs). However, the commonly used wide area communication methods in UAV wireless charging systems, such as Zigbee, bluetooth, and WiFi, present challenges in terms of lengthy access time, non point-to-point transmission and limited identity recognition capabilities. These limitations make it difficult to cope with multiple UAVs and cabin environments effectively. In this paper, a multi-UAV identification method based on signal coils is proposed. This study involves simulating and examining the cross-coupling effect between two sets of coupling mechanisms. Additionally, a wireless power transfer system is designed to enable synchronous transmission of power and signal in multi-UAV and cabin environments. Finally, an experimental UAV wireless power transfer system is constructed for verification. The experimental results show that UAVs and cabin can be quickly and effectively identified based on signal coils. The point-to-point near-field communication method that can identify UAVs can be used to cope with multiple UAV wireless charging scenarios. The separated channel transmission mode of power and signal synchronous transmission adopts two independent physical structures, thereby avoiding interference from traditional communication methods. This approach ensures the safety and

收稿日期:2022-02-12

基金项目:自治区重点研发计划项目(桂科 AB19245041);南方电网公司重点科技项目(GXKJXM20190605)。

Supported by Autonomous Region Key R&D Project: Research and Development (Guike AB19245041), and Key Technology Project of China Southern Power Grid Corporation(GXKJXM20190605).

作者简介:龚文兰(1992—),女,硕士研究生,主要从事无线电能传输等方向研究,(E-mail)1143652988@qq.com。

reliability of charging processes.

Keywords: wireless power transfer system; synchronous transmission of energy signals; identification; cross-coupling; UAV

无线电能传输技术由于其特有的灵活性与安全性在手机、家电等领域得到广泛应用。其中无线充电技术在无人机领域的应用满足了无人机充电的灵活性需求,提升了无人机续航里程,提高了无人机巡检的自主化与智能化水平^[1-3]。

在无线充电过程中,系统的原副边装置需要采用无线通信技术实现信息交互,通常包括蓝牙、WIFI、Zigbee及2.4G等广域通信技术^[4-6]。然而随着多无人机协同控制技术的发展,在充电机场中存在多无人机及机舱的身份识别问题^[7-8]。传统的广域通信方式存在非“点对点”传输情况,通信信道间的相互干扰容易造成通信混乱且不具备身份识别功能,无法应对多无人机及机舱环境。增加RFID模块可有效应对身份识别问题,但大大增加了系统的体积与成本^[9-10]。

在无线电能传输系统中基于信号线圈的能量信号同步传输方式可以有效实现原副边信息交互,但是共享通道式信号传输干扰较大^[11-12],而分离通道的传输模式下两通道物理结构独立,空间相互隔离,相互串扰问题较少,通信可靠性大大提升^[13-15]。

因此笔者基于无人机2条脚支架的物理结构分别构建了能量信号通道,实现了能量通道与信号通道的解耦,保证了功率传输与信号传输的稳定性。研究基于信号线圈的分离通道式能量信号同传的通信方式实现多无人机身份识别功能,避免传统通信方式的干扰,保障充电的安全性与可靠性。

1 无人机无线充电系统能量信号同传研究

1.1 无人机能量信号同传机构设计

由于无人机接收端体积有限,因此对于耦合机构的轻量化特性具有严格的要求。其中螺旋管型线圈具有耦合系数高、体积小等优点,满足无人机无线充电系统需求。因此基于无人机2条脚支架的物理结构分别构建了能量信号通道,设计的耦合机构安装方式如图1所示,在无人机2个支架上分别安装1个螺线管型线圈,其中1个作为能量接收线圈,另一个作为信号接收线圈,对应的配置2个螺线管型发射线圈。搭建的能量信号同传耦合机构仿真模型如图2所示,为便于安装在无人机脚架上且保证良好的耦合效果,耦合机构均采用螺线管型线圈。

1.2 能量信号通道交叉耦合影响研究

当给能量线圈与信号线圈通入励磁电流后,可以观察到空间磁场分布如图3所示。通过仿真结果可以看出能量线圈与信号线圈之间相互解耦,能量传输通道与信号传输通道之间不存在相互串扰及电磁干扰等问题。两通道相互独立,使得能量传输通道只实现传能功能,信号传输通道只实现通信功能。在不影响电能传输功率稳定及效率最优的基础上,实现数字信号同步传输。

2 多无人机身份识别方法研究

2.1 电路拓扑设计

能量传输通道电路拓扑如图4所示。

系统采用LCC-S的补偿拓扑,其具有原边恒流和副边恒压的输出特性,较好地满足了无人机无线充电需求。

对于LCC-S型WPT系统,当系统处于谐振状态时,系统参数满足下式

$$\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(L_p - L_t)C_p}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_t C_t}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_s C_s}} \quad (1)$$

基于基尔霍夫电压定律(KVL),在忽略线圈内阻的条件下可以推导出原边发射线圈电流为



图1 耦合机构安装示意图

Fig. 1 Installation diagram of coupling mechanism

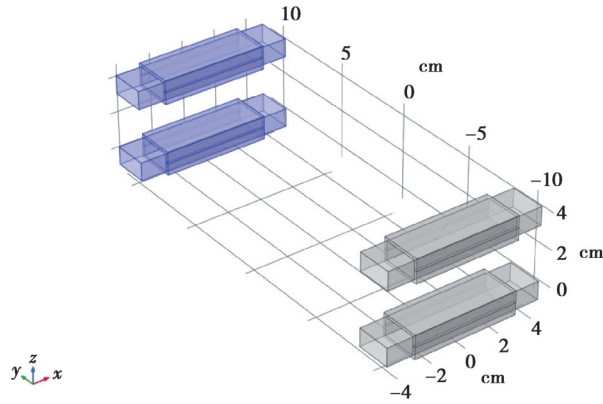


图 2 耦合机构仿真模型图

Fig. 2 Simulation model of coupling mechanism

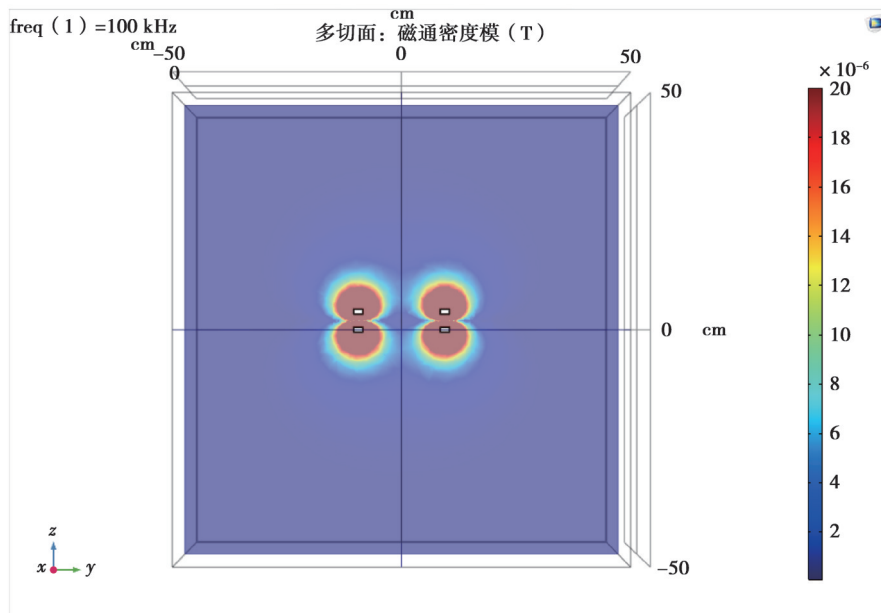


图 3 能量磁场分布云图

Fig. 3 Energy and magnetic field distribution cloud map

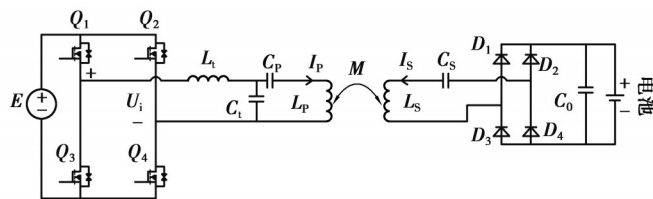


图 4 能量线圈电路拓扑

Fig. 4 Energy coil circuit topology

$$I_p = \frac{E}{\omega L_t} \quad (2)$$

副边输出电压为

$$U_L = \frac{M}{L_1} E, \quad (3)$$

式中, M 为发射线圈与接收线圈的互感, 可以看出系统的输出电压仅与互感、补偿线圈及输入电压有关, 而与负载无关。因此在充电过程中负载变化不影响系统输出特性, 降低了控制难度。

信号传输电路原理框图如图5所示。信号从机舱到无人机正向传输时, 单片机发出身份编码信号来控制模拟开关的通断, 经过与高频载波信号调制得到调制波, 在运算放大电路作用下增大其信号电压峰值, 经过信号线圈的原副边耦合, 副边将拾取到的信号载波经解调电路还原送入单片机。信号反向传输原理相同, 因此可以实现原副边信息交互, 达到身份识别功能。

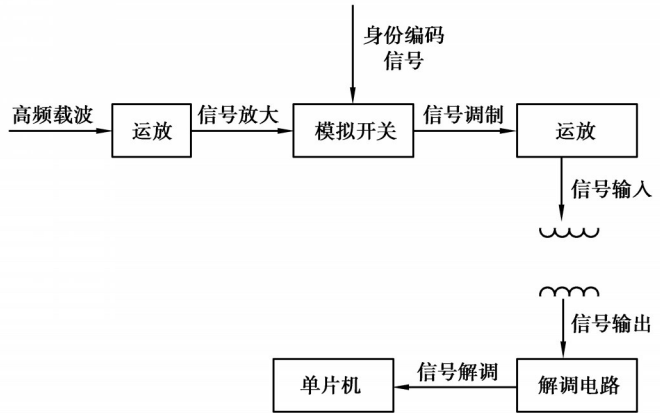


图5 信号传输电路原理框图

Fig. 5 Block diagram of signal transmission circuit

2.2 多无人机身份识别方法研究

基于上述能量信号同传的耦合机构设计, 提出了一种基于信号线圈的多无人机身份识别方法。在多无人机机舱环境下对机舱进行编码处理, 采用ASK调制方式, 如图6所示。其中机舱1编码为01010101, 而机舱2编码为11101110。

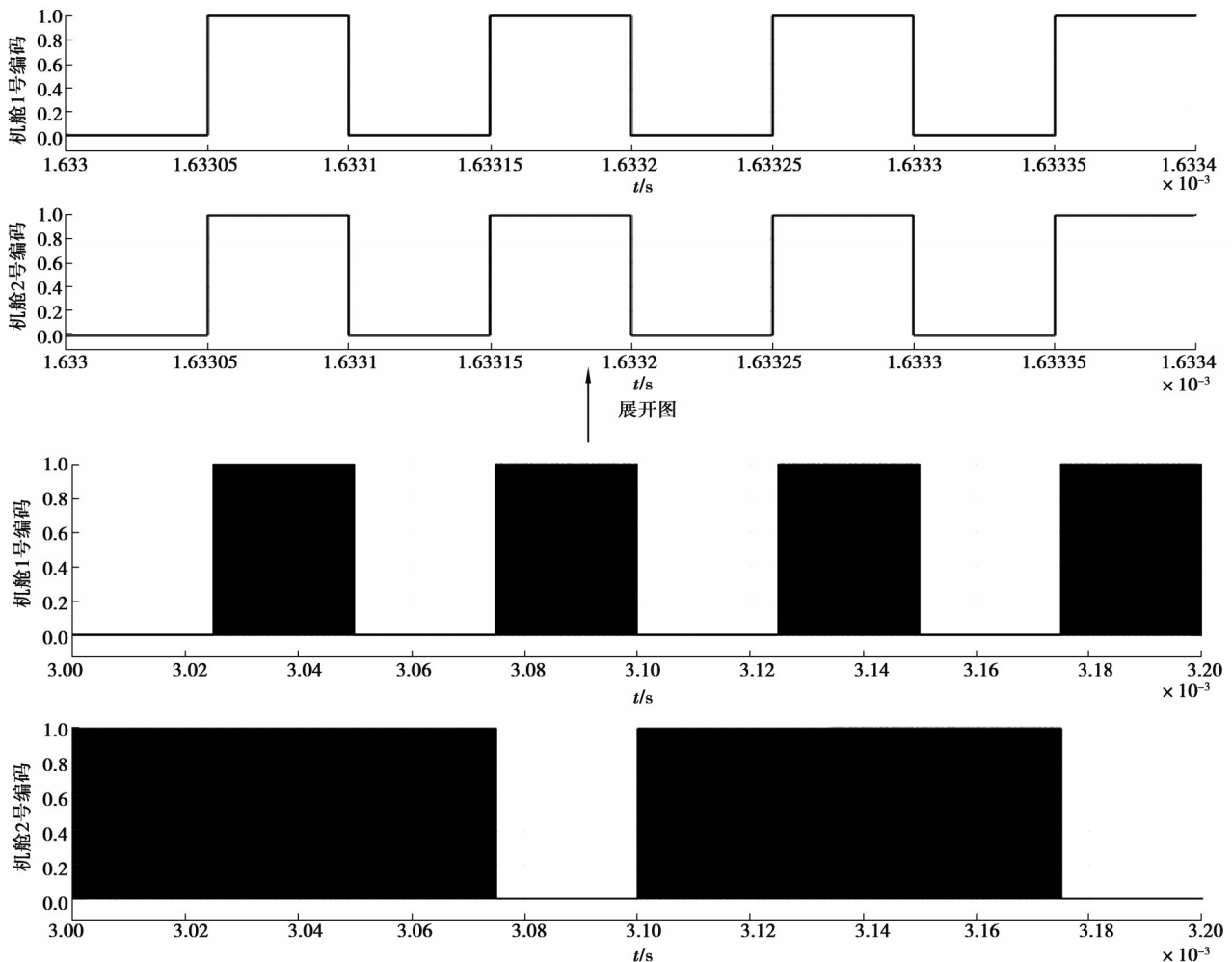


图6 信号ASK调制方式示意图

Fig. 6 Schematic diagram of signal ASK modulation method

身份识别及充电流程如图 7 所示。

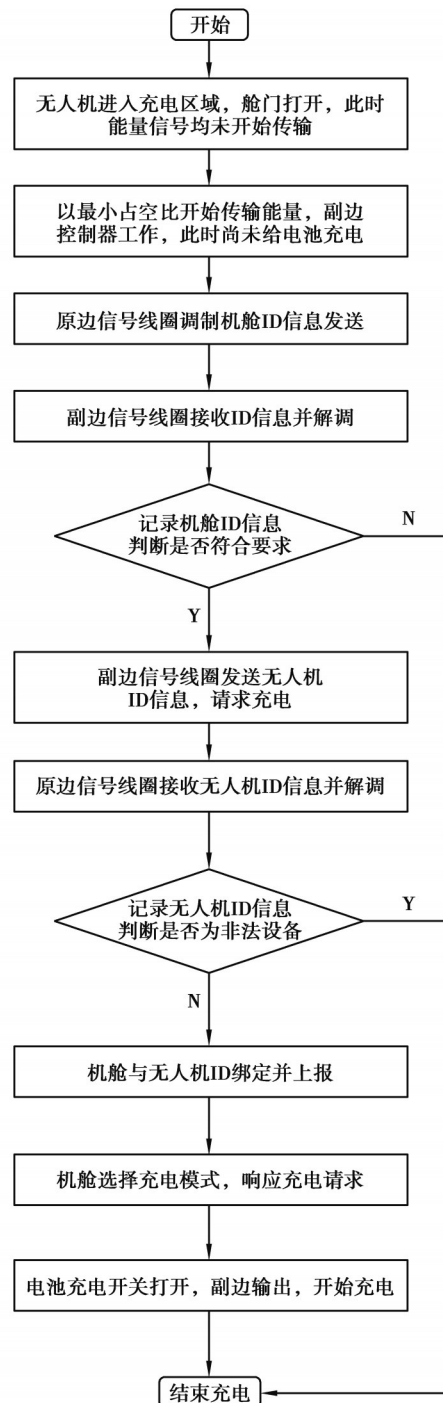


图 7 身份识别流程图

Fig. 7 Identification flow chart

3 实验结果与分析

3.1 无人机能量信号同传无线充电系统实物

无人机能量信号同传无线充电系统实物如图 8 所示。主要包括直流电源、原边功率变换电路、原边信号调制电路、能量传输耦合机构、信号传输耦合机构、副边功率变换电路、副边信号解调电路及无人机、电子负载、示波器等。

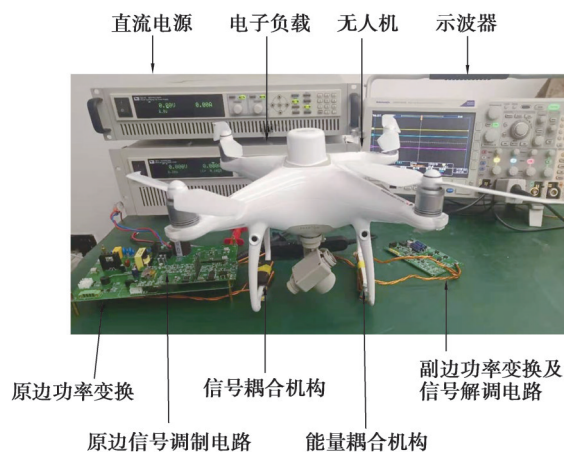


图8 系统实物装置图

Fig. 8 Installation diagram of the system

3.2 系统性能验证

通过以上的实验装置,输入电压为300 V,负载阻值为5 Ω ,以垂直平面线圈作为接收端搭建实验平台。系统的输入电压电流与输出电压如图9所示。其中蓝色为逆变输出的方波电压波形,红色为逆变输出的电流波形。

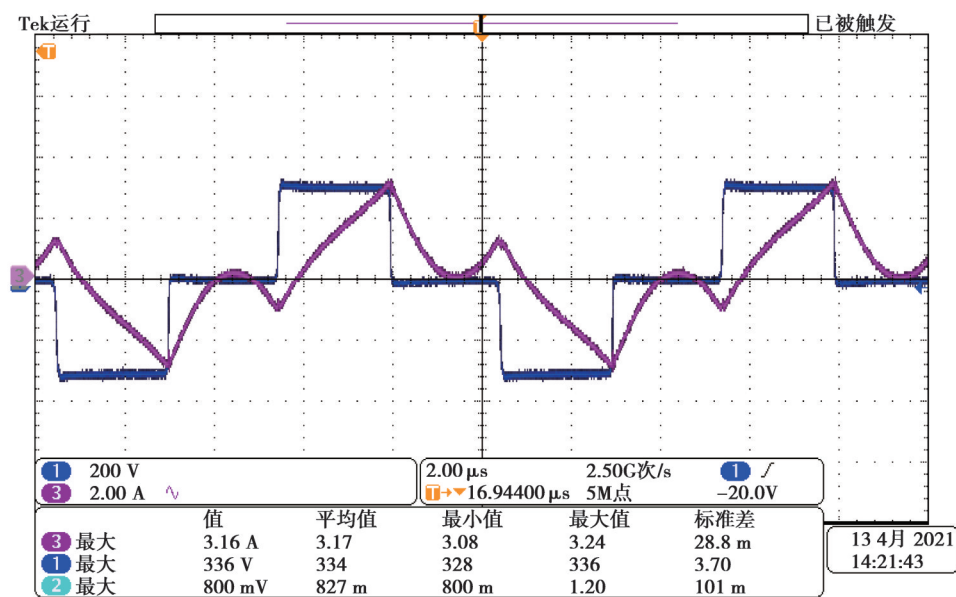


图9 实验电压电流波形图

Fig. 9 Experimental voltage and current waveform

可以看出无人机无线充电系统谐振状态良好,逆变器输出具有软开关特性,可以有效降低开关损耗提升系统效率。

原边分别发送不同的信息,通过信号调制与解调副边接收到不同的输出电压,如图10所示。图10(a)中,当发送编码信息为01010101时副边接收到的输出电压为3.89 V,而如图10(b)所示,当发送编码信息为11101110时副边接收到的输出电压为4.52 V。在不同编码信息下副边接收到不同的输出电压,实验数据与仿真结果一致,验证了所设计的耦合机构可行性。

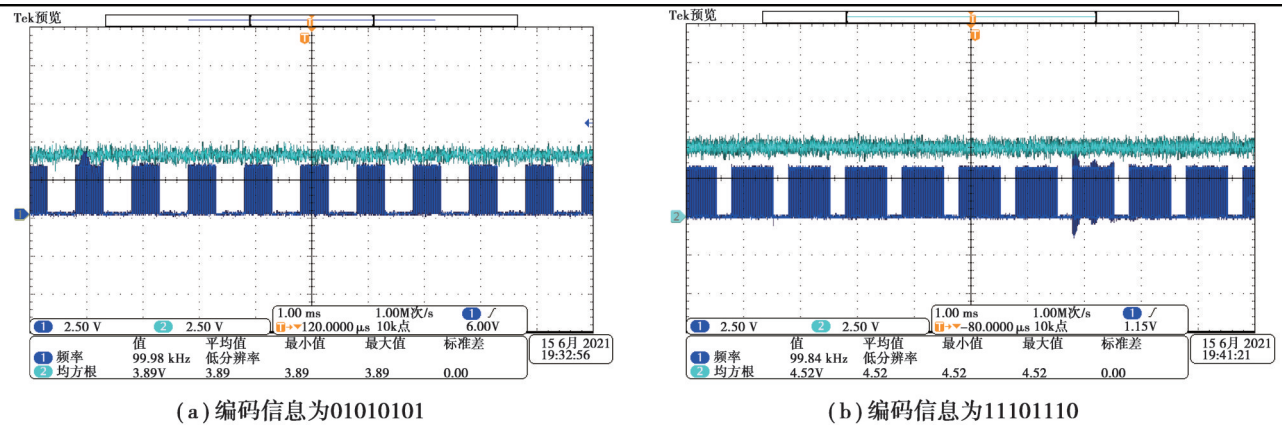


图 10 不同调制信号下输出电压波形

Fig. 10 Output voltage waveform under different modulation signals

4 结 论

在多无人机无线充电场景中传统的通信方式存在非“点对点”传输情况,不具备身份识别功能,存在通信混乱。基于无人机2条脚支架的物理结构分别构建了能量信号通道,实现了能量通道与信号通道的解耦,保证了在信号传输的同时实现功率稳定传输。基于信号线圈的分离通道式能量信号同传的通信方式实现了多无人机身份识别功能,避免了传统通信方式的干扰且有效实现了无人机与机舱的互操作性检测及身份鉴别,保障了充电的安全性及可靠性。

参考文献

- [1] 于洋洋. 基于无线电能传输技术的无人机自主充电系统研究[D]. 合肥: 合肥工业大学, 2020.
Yu Y Y. Research on autonomous charging system of UAV based on wireless power transmission technology[D]. Hefei: Hefei University of Technology, 2020. (in Chinese)
- [2] Oettershagen P, Melzer A, Mantel T, et al. Design of small hand-launched solar-powered UAVs: from concept study to a multi-day world endurance record flight[J]. Journal of Field Robotics, 2017, 34(7): 1352-1377.
- [3] Chittoor P K, Chokkalingam B, Mihet-Popa L. A review on UAV wireless charging: fundamentals, applications, charging techniques and standards[J]. IEEE Access, 2021, 9: 69235-69266.
- [4] 马超, 顾晓峻, 李彬. 无线通信技术在轨道交通中的应用[J]. 智能城市, 2021, 7(6): 163-164.
Ma C, Gu X J, Li B. Application of wireless communication technology in rail transit[J]. Intelligent City, 2021, 7(6): 163-164. (in Chinese)
- [5] 孙跃, 王佩月, 代林. 感应电能传输系统信号同步传输技术综述[J]. 电器与能效管理技术, 2019(17): 1-7, 30.
Sun Y, Wang P Y, Dai L. A review of synchronized signal transmission technology in induction power transmission system[J]. Electrical & Energy Management Technology, 2019(17): 1-7, 30. (in Chinese)
- [6] 刘文莉, 冯敬. 近场通信技术标准及多技术融合发展研究[J]. 中国标准化, 2019(23): 82-86.
Liu W L, Feng J. Research on near field communication technology standards and multi-technology integration development [J]. China Standardization, 2019(23): 82-86. (in Chinese)
- [7] 郭宇辰. 多无人机任务协同关键技术研究[D]. 北京: 北京邮电大学, 2020.
Guo Y C. Research on key technologies of multi-UAV mission collaboration[D]. Beijing: Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications, 2020. (in Chinese)
- [8] Jardine P T, Givigi S. Improving control performance of unmanned aerial vehicles through shared experience[J]. Journal of Intelligent & Robotic Systems, 2021, 102(3): 68.

- [9] 高新华, 仝利锋, 王小星, 等. RFID技术及其在电动汽车无线充电系统中的应用[J]. 人民公交, 2021(5): 78-80.
Gao X H, Tong L F, Wang X X. RFID technology and its application in electric vehicle wireless charging system[J]. People's Public Transportation, 2021(5): 78-80. (in Chinese)
- [10] Won D, Park M W, Chi S. Construction resource localization based on UAV-RFID platform using machine learning algorithm [C]//2018 IEEE International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Engineering Management (IEEM). December 16-19, 2018, Bangkok, Thailand. IEEE, 2019: 1086-1090.
- [11] Das Barman S, Reza A W, Kumar N, et al. Wireless powering by magnetic resonant coupling: recent trends in wireless power transfer system and its applications[J]. Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews, 2015, 51: 1525-1552.
- [12] van Boheemen E L, Boys J T, Covic G A. Near-field coupled antennas for use in Inductive Power Transfer Communication Systems[C]//2008 34th Annual Conference of IEEE Industrial Electronics. November 10-13, 2008, Orlando, FL, USA. IEEE, 2009: 1504-1509.
- [13] Esser A, Nagel A. Contactless high speed signal transmission integrated in a compact rotatable power transformer[C]//1993 Fifth European Conference on Power Electronics and Applications. September 13-16, 1993, Brighton, UK. London: IET, 2002, 4: 409-414.
- [14] Shyu K K, Jwo K W, Chen Z Y, et al. Inductive power supply system with fast full-duplex information rate device[C]//EUROCON 2007 the International Conference on Computer as a Tool. September 9-12, 2007, Warsaw, Poland. IEEE, 2007: 1382-1386.
- [15] Simard G, Sawan M, Massicotte D. High-speed OQPSK and efficient power transfer through inductive link for biomedical implants[J]. IEEE Transactions on Biomedical Circuits and Systems, 2010, 4(3): 192-200.

(编辑 郑洁)